GALVANISM.

I now come to notice another branch of this subect, in which will be found many phenomena of a highly interesting character. M. Arago, whose writings are so attractive and deservedly popular. and whose works cannot be too strongly recommended to all the admirers of delightful case in scientific writing, remarks that the grand discovery of Galvanism can be distinctly traced to the fact that a Bolognese lady, having a catarrh, was ordered by her physician frog broth as a diet. Galvasi was Professor of Anatomy in a Univer-sity at Bologna in 1790. Mad. Galvani chanced to be afflicted with a cold in the head, for which was prescribed a broth prepared from certain por-tions of a frog. Her husband had been performtiens of a frog. Her husband had been perform-ing some electrical experiments, and the members of the frog chanced to lie upon the table near his apparatus. Mad. Galvani was astonished to observe, as a pupil of her husband was performing some slight experiment, the limbs of the frog start and be convulsed. She called to the fact the attention of Galvani, who repeated the experiment and found a motion resembling that of life in the dissected limbs of the freg. Immediately Galvani, who was not an electrician, but a physician, was seized with the idea that he had made a grand discovery; he believed that he had found some electrical principle in the animal economy, and having once got this idea in his head, he consumed years of his life in following it out, and endeavoring to

It is a most curious fact that the discovery of Galvanism owes its origin to the ignorance of Gal-If he had been well instructed he would at once have seen that the reason of the convulsive movement in the limbs of the frog was owing to nothing else than what is called the lateral shock, which is the shock produced by passing an electrified conductor near a body in its natural state .-When the mackine was electrified a shock passed near the nerves of the frog-which are the most deficate electroscopes—and caused the convulsive movement that he observed. Had Galvani seen this his inquiries would have stopped here, and he would not have fallen upon his subsequent dis-

Some time after he had first abserved this phenomenon, he dissected a frog for the purpose of repearing the experiment; and in order to prepare he limbs, he found it necessary to have them up for a short time. He took a copper wire, made a book at each ead, and passed one hook through the nerves of the frog, and kung the other upon the iron of the balcony. To his astonishment the nerves soon began to play as if alive. This attracted his attention, and led ultimately to the discovery of Gulvanism. He accounted for the phenome-non in this way. He looked upon the metal only is a conductor of the electricity of the nerves and the muscles of organized bodies. At the junction of the nerves and the muscles he thought the electricity was evolved-the one kind passing along the nerves, and the other along the muscles. Now, if you take a wire, and attach one end to the nerve and the other to the muscle, a communication is thus opened, and the electricities may be united by passing along the wires; thence, said Galvani, arises the convulsive motion. This mode of accounting for it was for some time in fashion, and was generally received by scientific men.

At this time Volta, who performed the experiment I have already described, had commenced his observations at the University of Pavia, not far from Bolagna. Hearing of Galvani's discovery, he applied to its consideration higher powers of mind than Galvani possessed, and proved that the lat-ter's supposition of the origin of electricity at the of the serves and muscles, had no foundation whatever; and he proved moreover that the evolution took place in the two metals; that when the iron and copper came together, electricity was nothing wonderful in Galvani's experiments, except that a new sort of electricity was discovered and gave a variety of reasons to disprove Galvam's elaborate and wonderful conclusions. after followed up the inquiry, and in the year 1200, a year rendered further remarkable by the discovery of the small planets Vesta and Ceres, discaved one of the greatest instruments of philosophical

investigation-the Voltaic Pile. He first discovered the fact that by beinging together different metals, as zinc and copper, electri-city was evolved. He soon saw that by a little is-I place ugon a plate of copper a zinc plate, their contact will cause a continued stream of electricity—the positive passing along the zinc and the ne

Now if the extremities of these two metals most remote from their mutual contact be connected by a metallic are the positive fluid will move from the zinc toward the copper, and the negative from the opper toward the zinc, along this arc. And again, if I can place upon this pair of plates another pair, it is evident that currents of electricity will be established at each surface of contact of the two metals, the positive current running along the zinc be to possess a certain property—and the other downward north the lower surface of the copper disc. Both the downward and the upward ourcents then will be alternately positive and negative. Some expedient must therefore be adopted to render all the current issuing from the bottom of the pile would be a negative current as many times greater than the one from the single pair as there are surfaces of contact supplying the pair as there are surfaces of contact supplying the pair as there are surfaces of contact supplying the pair as there are surfaces of contact supplying the pair as there are surfaces of contact supplying the pair as there are surfaces of contact supplying the pairs as there are surfaces of contact supplying the pairs as there are surfaces of contact supplying the pairs as there are surfaces of contact supplying the pairs as there are surfaces of contact supplying the currents. Volta selected discs of moist cloth to place between the several pairs, since these would prevent the action of all the surfaces in which ascending negative or descending positive our ments.

They are various; one however is as simple and to contact supplying the currents. This wand, then distance between the several projective and then measure the distance of the dista sumed a new form in the Voltaic buttery.

and wrote to Sir Joseph Banks, then President of reflection while the other twosre not. This of the Royal Society of London, describing his mises one of the qualities by which polarized light is by small that he is unterly unable to get any new vention; and so conscious was he of the importance characterized. In a ray which is not polarized, being and therefore to obtain any modulus whereof it, that he did not wait until it was completed, but wrote, before he had finished it, so much as he had already ascertained. Sir Joseph received conditions. Thus we see that light may exist the chandeller is the nearest fixed star. O the first half of the letter early in March, and the other in June, of the year 1800 It was immediately state, and the other polarized or its beginning. He says—I know that the Earth travels diately made known to Sir Anthony Carlisle, extraordinary state. Now this is the truth which around the Sun in an orbit two hundred millions of and to Mr. Nichouson, known as the Editor of has been contributed to this demonstration by the Nicholson's Journal; and they at once construct- discoveries of modern Optics. Let us turn to aned a pile in the manner described. The first fruits other branch of Physics. of their experiments were the discovery of the decomposition of water into oxygen and hydrogen
gases. This subject received general attention in
branch of physics. FOURIER, a French Philososurely cannot fail to get a bearing which will give gases. This subject received general attention in England; and just at this time Sir HUMPHREY DA-

mode in which he had pursued the subject. Volta came and spent three or four days is lecturing to the French Institute upon the details of the subject. The effect produced upon dead bedies by galvanic action, now so well known, was there exhibited, and excited universal astonishment. There has determine the nature of the Sun's atmosphere.

The effect produced upon dead bedies by galvanic determine the nature of the Sun's atmosphere.

The effect produced upon dead bedies by galvanic determine the nature of the Sun's atmosphere.

The effect produced upon dead bedies by galvanic determine the nature of the Sun's atmosphere.

The effect produced upon dead bedies by galvanic determine the nature of the Sun's atmosphere.

The effect produced upon dead bedies by galvanic determine the second that it is just 2'—which we know it cannot be made arrived at this conclusion: the difference between the bearings of the star must be less than 2'. Suppose, then, that it is just 2'—which we know it cannot be made arrived at this conclusion: the difference between the bearings of the star must be less than 2'. Suppose, then, that it is just 2'—which we know it cannot be made arrived at this conclusion: the difference between the bearings of the star must be less than 2'. Suppose, then, that it is just 2'—which we know it cannot be made arrived at this conclusion: the difference between the bearings of the star must be less than 2'. Suppose, then, that it is just 2'—which we know it cannot be made arrived at this conclusion: the difference between the bearings of the star must be less than 2'. Suppose, then, that it is just 2'—which we know it cannot be made arrived at this conclusion: the difference between the bearings of the star must be less than 2'. Suppose, then, that it is just 2'. The first the conclusion: the difference between the bearings of the star must be less than 2'. Suppose, then, then, the suppose then the suppose then, the

which communicate with the heart, and thus to excite the pulsation of that organ. This idea was forcibly suggested by an elegant apparatus, the don't he assertion of an eminent French observer of the full remaining to the above calculation, high excite the pulsation of that organ. This idea was forcibly suggested by an elegant apparatus, the edge of the full remaining to the above calculation, high excite the pulsation of that organ. This idea was forcibly suggested by an elegant apparatus, the edge of the above calculation, high excite the pulsation of that organ. This idea was sufficiently suggested by an elegant apparatus, the edge of the above calculation, high excite the pulsation of that organ. This idea was sufficiently suggested by an elegant apparatus, the edge of the above calculation, high excite the pulsation of that organ. This idea was sufficiently suggested by an elegant apparatus, the edge of the calculation of the above calculation, high excite the pulsation of that organ. This idea was sufficiently suggested by an elegant apparatus, the edge of the calculation of the above calculation, high excite the pulsation of the pulsation of the pulsation of the above calculation, high excite the pulsation of the pulsation of the above calculation, high excite the pulsation of the pulsat

on your attention in this branch of the Lecture, I will mention one or two of the great discoveries electricity from each end. This they followed with this. out, and found that if the points of two wires con-nected with the two extremities of the pile be in-attention was this curious result, which to this hour is unexplained, and may be accounted an ulti-mate fact. He determined to try if decomposition

was effected—the oxygen rising from the negative glass and the hydrogen from the other. The queson arose-what became of the hydrogen evolved ould not remain in the water. same of the oxygen evolved at the negative pole no one could tell, nor can any one to this day. decomposed, in one vessel the oxygen passes into the conducting body and thus makes its escape. More wonderful still—he found that when he took away the middle vessel and placed instead of itof the two principles must pass through his body by some mysterious agence. Various theories havbeen devised to explain this phenomenos-by a se ies of decompositions and recompositions none of them are satisfactory, and this naked fact alone is left resting upon experience for its basis; at the water is decomposed and one of its constituents escapes at one vessel and the other at the second. The theories of Grovences and the others who have written upon this subject are all innelusive and unsatisfactory.

The Lecturer here concluded the first part of his Lecture and passed to the consideration of the Sun and Fixed Stars; but this latter portion we are compelled for lack of room, to omit until to-

I was discoursing, at the conclusion of the last evening's lecture, upon the circumstance and physical state of the surface of the Sun. There are some very striking facts, connected with this subject, ch have been but recently unfolded and of which many are the discoveries of living philoso-HERSCHELL, (and his supposition had many adcity was evolved. He soon saw that by a little isgenuity these metals might be multiplied to any extent, and that thus he might obtain a constant stream of the electric fluid from sources never be or an ocean of liquid fire, like molten iron; or an ocean of gaseous fluid—as of flame; or yet fore suspected. He reasoned in this way: suppose again, an incandescent solid, like iron glowing with white heat, remained wholly without explanation and not return upon the day affirst assigned by Clair-antil within a very recent period. But the question has new been reduced to a positive absolute destinance of miles beyond that planet and yet nonstration; and the process by which it was done and the circumstances attending it, afford a Soaniful example of the mode in which the different. Halle is a swift-winged messenger sent out from

aiding and cherishing each other. In Optics a there is none. Within the measureless universe likewise evolving electricity, and over these a third | beam of light is proved to be susceptible of a peculiar modification called polarization. All light is proved to be in either a polarized or an unpolarized state; and although it may not be easy fully to. Now let u and the negative along the copper. There will explain what is meant by the polarization of light, then proceed from the first surface a downward still by the nid of a fanciful illustration I can give ceed from the first surface a downward still by the aid of a fanciful illustration I can give second a downward positive and an upward nega- purpose. Suppose this wand, which I hold in my tive, &c.; the downward current being negative and the upward positive from the upper surface of suppose the two opposite sides, which are painted suppose the two opposite sides, which are painted cach copper disc and the upward negative and the downward positive from the lower surface of the copper disc. Both the downward and the upward property different from the first. This wand, then

cending negative or descending positive currents could originate, and at the same time act as a free conductor of electricity. Hisapparatus then present-either of those two sides, which are represented by sand he takes the bearing of the brilliant light; he ed first copper then zinc, then cloth-copper, zinc. the red sides of the wand, it will be reflected at an travels over his earth-a distance perhaps of a cloth and so on as far as he chose to carry it. This he called the Voltaic pile, which afterwards asopposite sides-the blue-it will not be reflect- that it is just the same; the greatest distance he Volta soon saw the importance of this discovery, et at all. So that two of its faces are capable can possibly travel—the largest base he can get—

gases. This subject received general attention in large large states. This subject received general attention in large large states. This subject received general attention in large large states. This subject received general attention in large large states. This subject received general attention in large large states in the large large states. The subject received general attention in large large states in the large large states. The subject received general attention in large large states in the large states in the large large states. The subject received general attention in large large states in the large states in the large la was as manificent as his unlitary triumphs were splendid and imposing. The First Consul immediately scat to Italy and invited Volta to vist. Paris there is a distinction established by this great can necessary. But we know how small an angle to exhibit his experiments before the savans of that Natural Philosopher between the light emitted by our instruments are capable of measuring; we are

between the premium of garden point is to try by experiment whether its light be said times one hundred millions of miles, or 20, and these of life, and went on to show now the vertebral column might act as a Voltaic pile, and to trace the analogy through different parts of the system. This occurred in the presence of Chaptal, and was first published by Bequired, to whom tal, and was first published by Bequired, to whom tal, and was first published by Bequired, to whom tal, and was first published by Bequired of the Sun is covered, not by a solid or a liquid, but by an atmosphere of flame. Here is one of Philosophers, as well as others, have found it Chaptarion it. In 1000, 30 John Pressential and an observation in his Preliminary Discourse on Philadelphy, bearing a striking analogy to that of Napoleon, without any knowledge of the above ance-

brought forward. So many other subjects, how- W ever, claim attention, that I can proceed no firther

I now come to notice the Fixed Stars, an

on material body. For our system, swing a product of this boundless void, has been supplied by its Make or with feelers of the most delicate sensibility, which reach for our into the empty space—far beyond the limits of vision and almost of thought—examine its whole extent with onerring skill, and riow much riow much in the special sensitive of the sensitive riow much riow erceptible gravity. These test is are the foreshown, sweeps Proposals for Timber for banding the COFFER DAM, around the Sun in an orbit reaching two hundred thousand millions of miles fr m that system's cen-tre. Halle's comet, then, when it swept past us in tre. Halle's comet, then, when it swept past us in a sorbit round the Sun in 1759, and passed close that luminary, traversed the distant orbits of Juiter and Herschell, issued from the Solar System and launched into the abyss of space, winging its invisible way two hundred thousand millions of miles beyond Horschell's far-off orbit. For seveny-five years it traversed the everlasting void; no eye beheld it in its silent journey; it went on un age and patiently waited its reappearance in 1835 cise spot and date a signed to it by the unerring laws of Science. New, if in that great abose of two hundred thousand millions of miles which tawns between the furthest limits of the Solar Sysem, and the nearest possible material body, of attraction upon that comet would have been cade known; causing it to deviate from its its absence. What took place between 1682 and the first named 364 Piles to be of lengths varying from 42 to 18 feet, and to average at least 47 feet, the thickness, goings on of this comet in the regions of invisible measured on the parallel edges, to be not less than 11 sor space and predicted its re-appearance. He said, I creater than 16 inches, to average about 15, and the wilds know not that it will appear upon that day. Bemot less than 16 inches.
The same less than 16 inches. st another planet; if there be one there its infladid exist-its influence was exerted, and the cornet | 40, averaging 38 feet; the thickness on the parallel edges it feels no other power. It meither anticipates its time nor lingers on its way. This comet then of sciences minister to each other.

We see, in this singularly elegant solution of an apparently insoluble problem, three sister sciences gone on its mision and returned, and it tells us xe Solar System stands alone; a ound about it is a vast and empty chasm in which no material body

tell us the limits within which the nearest fixed

behold a distant object, as that chardeled in the distant part of the building, and then take its bearing; then if I change my position and again take

Our unimalcule is Man-placed upon the Earth; miles in diameter. I know then, that on the first of July-six months from this time-I shall be at the vast distance of two hundred millions of mile

city, that they might hear from his own lips the mode in which he had pursued the subject. Volta by gases This is the contribution from the Science be detected. We have therefore arrived at this

been lately published an observation made by Na. | This may easily be done; for since it is established in round numbers, one hundred millions of miles. poleon while witnessing these experiments: turning to Corvisart, his physician, he mentioned the striking and along between the phenomena of galvanism ing analogy between the phenomena of galvanism and the phenomena of galvanism and the phenomena of galvanism is polarized, while that from heated gases is unformation to the phenomena of galvanism and the phenomena of gal

all which is kept in a state of regular puration and purple of time." Another circumstance. Sun's atmosphere came between the eye and the astronomical science is so greatly indebted, at more remarkable, is, that Dr. Ansort, a centre than at the edges. This, however, has been tempted just before his death to form some notion proved by M. Arago not to be the case. There is no to their size and splendor. The particular State proved by M. Arago not to be the case.

I Dry Dock, B ooklyn, New-York .-

will be received at the Navy Agent's Office, New-York, qualitate atta day of December, 1841, agreeably to the

rage length 18 feet, for saie Dams.
725 Piles of Yellow Pine Tumber, 12 inches square, ave-

rage length 36 feet, for Sheet Piling. I Selvof Waling Proces, formain Dam, of White Oak,

2 sets of Walling Pieces, for side Dams, of White Oak, and N S makes square, total length 1,070 feet. and Cap Tumbers of White Pine, 18 feet long and 16

ches square. 11,134 feet, board measure, of 3 inch White Pine Plank. shows Tunber for Piles to be of good sound Yelw or Hard Pine, free from large knots and shakes, and outside for grooving and driving as Sheet Piling. Two in the opposite ends of each pils to be sawed or hewed straight and parallel, and a third side to be sawed or heweel straight and square with the other two. The fourth face to be heweet or sawed nearly parallel with the opposite side, so m not to deviate more than one inch in the walth of the pile. The dimensions to be as follows:

till bit (of 725 Piles) to vary in length from 33 agust 36 feet; the thickness on the parallel and less than 11 nor more than 13, to average The String or Waling Pieces for the main Don to b

of govel, sound, straight White Oak Timber, hewed or expect, 12 meter square, and in length varying from 25 to 35 feet.

The Walnut Pieces for the side Dams to be II by inches, he wed or saved square, of good, sound, straight White Oak Timber, and is lengths varying from 25 to 35 Now let us see what are the calculations which foot—the whole amount furnished to be 1,970 lineal field.

The 52 Caps to be of good, cound White Pine Timber.

a isoher square and 18 feat long.

The Plank to be of White Pine, round, straight and square odged, free from large knets, I inches is thickness, ad in lengths not less than 45 feet-amount 14,434 feet,

Erst day of April, and the White Pine Timber and Plank before the 15 h of April, 1842. The right re-creed to receive a less portion than an of

for may embrace, and proposals will be received for any ROBERT C. WETMORE, Navy Agent. Navy Agent's Office, New-York, Nov. Stn. 1811.

IF NOTE.-The time of delivery of the above timber extended as follows: The first fourth, on 25th February.

The heat parth, on goth recovery.
The second fourth, on 20th March.
The remainder on 1st May.
Offer tree well until 24th December, which must state to price per outhe four, or riming foot, as the case may e, and aboutd state whether sawed, counter haved, or ough hewed, is offered.

ROBERT C. WETMORE, Navy Agent.
Navy Agent's Office, New-York, Nav. 25th, 1541.

The respective papers publishing the timber will add age 31awtD24 Million street continues to manufacture Silver Ware

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ENGRAVING ON WOOD, Apply to the Publisher of the New World. Supply to the Publisher of the New World.

Apply to the Publisher of the New World. single if

NEW YORK SUPREMS COURT—In the matter of the
Application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonsity of
the City of New-York, relative to spening Thirry-econd
street from the Teoth ascena to the East have, in the Sixsec. 2. Wird of soid City. To all whose it may cancern, totice to be reby given, that a petition will be presented to the
homorable districts of the Supreme Court of Judiestine of the
People of the State of New York, at the copi of in the City of
Almany a the first Turneday of F. bruary 1842, at the opening
of the Court in that day of as soin the restre as counsel can
be hestif by James Bouncan of the Gity of New York, retire
forth the right title and claim of the petitioner to the suin of
one thousand claim be retrofere estimated and assessed by the
Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment appointed in the
above estilled matter to observe unknown as and for the loss and
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above estilled matter to observe unknown as and for the loss and

J. W. WHEELER, Atty for Pellii EASTERN DIVISION

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FOR THE M DIUM STEAMER.

To Proposals, scaled, will be received by the Navi
Agent, New York, for the following best quality White Oak Timber, which shall have grown on land within the influence of salt water, viz:

32 floor timbers 100 first fattecks, 100 third fattocks, to

ende 101 inches, and to mould from 2 to 16 inches, and hape es per moulds which will be farmished. About the 12.00 cubic fact of plank stock.

Also, the following best quality long leaf, fine grain. athern Yellow Pinc, viz: 32 Beams, 18 to 27 feet long, sided 13 inches, moulded

thes, nett size 12 by 10 taches, to spring 3 inches in 31 Beams, 12 to 27 feet loug, sided 11j mehes,

as above. 2 Beams, 27 feet long, 18 by 18 inches, spring as 4 do. 25 feet long, 19 by 19 inches, to spring

Plank stock for plank, water ways, &c

130 White Oak deck Knees, 125 Hackmetack deck

Proposals for the White Oak to be received satil 31st December. To be delivered on or before the 1st March xt. For the Yellow Pine and Knees, until the 15th ill at the Navy Yard, Brooklyn, N. Y., subject to its inpection and measurement; price per cubic foot, deliver-Any farther information, from the Constructor, a Fard. ROSERT C. WETMORE, Navy Agent.

Navy Agent's Office, 85 Water street.
December 8th, 1241. dil StawtJi5

NOTS: E.—Proposals will be received at the office of the Commissary General of Purchase, in Philadelphin, to farmen the following materials and articles for the United State Army, for the year 1842, viz: Bine cloth, 6.4 wide, dyed in indigo and in the wool sky blue willed Cloth, 6.4 wide Unbleached Cotton Shirting, 7.8 wide Bleached do do do Fiannel of Cotton and Wool, 7.8 wide Carton Fiannel, 3.4 wide Inbleached Cotton Priling, 3.4 and 7.8 wide Placehed do 3.4 wide Habeached Cotton Priling, 3.4 wide Habeached Totton Priling, 3.4 wide

Uniform Caps, for Dragoons, Artillery and Infi s ry

Hatkets
Spades
Drams, complete with Sticks, Slings, and Cases
Drams, complete with Sticks, Slings, and Cases
Worsted Building and Cord, of all kinds
Common Tents
Wall Tents and Flies
Hospital Tents
Painting and Strepping Knapeacks
Casks and Coop rage, for one year from 1st April next.
(The quantity and rumber of these articles will be determined beceafter.)
The whole are to be of domestic manafactured materials. Patterns of all the required Woolen and Cetton
Cloths, and articles, are deposited in the Commissary General's Office in this city, for examination. Samples of the
Woolen and Cotton Cloths will be sent to any manufacturer on application to this Office, by mail, and such in formation given as may be desired. The Bootess are to
be of right sizes and the Cape of fire sizes, The sizes and
proportions of sizes will be stated in the contracts.
On the samples and patterns exhibited the contracts
will be founded and inspections made, and no article will be received that is inferior in ite material or workmanship

to, or that does not correspond in every respect with the pattern on which a contract is founded.

The supplies are to be delivered at the United States
Arsenal, near Philadelphia, for inspection, in equal menth
by portions, and the contracts are to be fulfilled on or bey portions and the contracts ore the lat day of July, 1542. The proposals must be is writing, scaled, and endersed Proposals," and must reach the Office of the Commissa-

eral of Purchases, on or before the 17 h day of Jan ary, 1812. No proposal will be received after 3 o'clock Security will be required for the felfilment of con-acts. J. WASHINGTON TYSON,

Commissary General of Purchases.

Commissary General of Purchases.

Commissary General's Oppics,
Philadelphis, December 17th, 1841 d29 codi; 7

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spoods Forks, Daniel and good as Assertican coin N. B. Special attention given to Repairing fine Watch as of every description, by one of the finest workmen in America.

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MEDICAL.

FIRST DIVISION N. Y. S. A.-The of cers and members of this Division, and particularly those on daty the 25th ult, exposed to the storm and we feet, which is the leasting cause of the ever painful and treublesome complaint. Rhomatism, stiff joints, pain in the back, limbs, and would find a certain remedy by calling at A. B. & D. Sands, Nox. 59 and 100 Fullon street, and procure a bottle of Burnett's criedrated Rhomatic Mixture and Syrap, which is warranted to cure any case of Rhomatism of from one to twenty years standing, reflecting all any given with the first application. Suffice to say that such are the searching and curative properties of these preparations for the cure of Chromac, Acus, inflammations

orter was invened in 1831 by the Door of the case of t

New-York, July I. 1841.

COUGER, SECONCRIFIES AND BASE
PEPSIA.—The Recipe for COVERT'S BALM OF
LIFE has been separated to a large number of Regular
Physicians, who have united in pronouncing it a safe and
effectual remedy for the curs of Couges, Bronchinis, and
all affections of the Threat and Lungs minding to Cousamption. The following is a specimen. It is from an
article in the Roston Medical Journal of August 26, 1840,
on Bronchits by Frank R. Hamilton, Processor of Materts Medica and General Pathology in the Geneva Medicial College:

Take Physic early—Hedicine courses too late, When the disease becomes involvering.

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